We Claim:

A method for diagnosing glaucoma which comprises detecting aberrant afternate splice form of the human glucocorticoid receptor (GRB) expression or defects in a GR gene which encodes GRB.

- 2. The method of Claim 1 wherein GR gene defects are detected by a method selected from the group of assays consisting of: restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), single-stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP), polymerase chain reaction (PCR), denaturing gradient gel, allele specific oligonucleotide ligation, and allele specific hybridization.
- 3. A method for diagnosing glaucoma, which comprises detecting genetic changes in the GR gene leading to altered GRβ expression.
- 4. A method for diagnosing glaucoma, which comprises detecting genetic changes outside the GR gene which lead to altered GRβ expression.
- 5. A method for determining whether an agent is useful for treating glaucoma by determining whether it interacts with GRβ or alters the expression of GRβ.

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We Claim:

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- 1. A method for diagnosing glaucoma which comprises detecting aberrant $GR\beta$ expression or defects in a GR gene which encodes $GR\beta$.
- 2. The method of Claim 1 wherein GR gene defects are detected by a method selected from the group of assays consisting of: restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), single stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP), polymarase chain reaction (PCR), denaturing gradient gel, allele specific oligonucleotide ligation, and allele specific hybridization.
- 3. A method for diagnosing glaucoma, which comprises detecting genetic changes in the GR gene leading to altered GRβ expression.
- 4. A method for diagnosing glaucoma, which comprises detecting genetic changes outside the GR gene which lead to altered GRβ expression.
- 5. A method for determining whether an agent is useful for treating glaucoma by determining whether it interacts with $GR\beta$ or alters the expression of $GR\beta$.